APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/993,532	11/06/2001	Andrew W. Wilks	M-11644 US	8674

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DAVID L. McCOMBS
HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP
901 MAIN STREET
SUITE 3100
DALLAS, TX 75202-3789

EXAMINER
CHUNG, JI YONG DAVID

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2143	

DATE MAILED: 05/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *4/6/2005*.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-4, 6, 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20* is/are pending in the application.
   4a) Of the above claim(s) *5,7,12,14,19 and 21* is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-4, 6, 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20* is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
   a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
   application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Remarks

1.   Applicant's arguments and amendments filed on April 6, 2005 have been carefully

considered but they are not deemed fully persuasive. Applicant's arguments are deemed moot in

view of the following new grounds of rejection as explained here below, necessitated by

Applicant's substantial amendment (i.e., *incorporating the limitations of claims 5 and 7 into*

independent claim 1 and adding the limitations, "reading the name registry" and "broadcasting

the unique computer name ... ", has required further search and consideration.) to the claims

which significantly affected the scope thereof.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

3.   **Claims 1-4, 6, 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Bourke-Dunphy et al (U.S. Pat. No. 6,449, 642, referred to as Bourke-Dunphy

hereafter) in view of French et al (U.S. Pat. No. 6,442,685, referred to as French hereinafter).

With regard to **claim 1**, Bourke-Dunphy discloses a method of configuring *a unique*

computer name record (Fig. 8) *in a network of a plurality of information handling systems*

("computer network," line 5, column 1) the method comprising

reading a service tag identifier uniquely identifying the information being handling

system [Netparam.ini (lines 1-13, column 8) is read as a "service tag" for configuring the new

client computer],

incorporating at least a portion of the service tag identifier to define the unique computer

name record [the computer name in netparam.ini is used to name the computer (lines 1-13,

column 8)] and

the information handling system and the plurality of information handling systems using

a substantially a similar boot program. In Bourke-Dunphy's network, many client computers

use the substantially similar boot program, specifically, those clients hosting Windows NT or

Windows 98 (see lines 14-20, column 3);

storing the unique computer name record for the information handling system in a

memory of the information handling system [During the installation, the step occurs

automatically, because the netparam.ini record is read into RAM for processing];

transferring the unique computer name record to a name registry of the information

handling system [After the installation, the compute name in RAM is stored in the Registry, see

lines 10-22, column 8. Note that the Windows NT Registry contains the computer name that is

updated during the client configuration];

booting the information handling system from the substantially similar boot program used by each of the plurality of information handling systems [The step 98 in Fig. 17 illustrates the step of booting].

reading the name registry [reading the registry is inherent during the boot of Windows NT(See the provided copy of http://www.windowsnetworking.com/kbase/WindowsTips/ WindowsXP /AdminTips/Miscellaneous/WindowsProgramStartupLocations.html)].

Bourke-Dunphy does not show, but French shows the following feature:

broadcasting the unique computer name record on the network to check for conflicts, and whereby if no conflict exists, the information handling system is recognized as a valid node on the network [See from line 59, column 5 to line 59, column 6 for the general description of its use. Specifically, see lines 30-39, column 6].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use NetBIOS in a local network to determine if a name of the host device is duplicated in the network, because French shows that NetBIOS maybe implemented for many operating systems including Windows NT (see Bourke-Dunphy), that operate in network systems.

With regard to **claim 2**, Bourke-Dunphy discloses *the plurality of information handling systems being configured to have a corresponding unique computer name record using a service tag identifier of each of the plurality of information handling systems.* Each of the new computer names is made from its corresponding netparam.ini file. Note the following inherent property of Microsoft BackOffice Small Business Server's Setup Computer Wizard (SCW): it forces each computer name on the network to be unique.

With regard to **claim 3**, Bourke-Dunphy discloses that *the configuration of the unique computer name record occurs prior to the information handling system accessing the network.* After the client reboots (step 98, Fig. 17), the server on the network is accessed. Note that the client cannot access the network prior to the completion of the computer name configuration, which is part of the client network configuration. Also see lines 30-36, column 8.

With regard to **claim 4**, Bourke-Dunphy shows that the configuration of the unique computer name record for the information handling system occurs dynamically during a startup of the information handling system. Fig. 17 shows how the configuration of the computer name record occurs during the "startup" (installation).

With regard to **claim 6**, Bourke-Dunphy discloses that *the transfer of the unique computer name record to the name registry occurs prior to the information handling system accessing the network.* Note that the client cannot access the network prior to the completion of the computer name configuration, which is part of the client network configuration. Also see lines 30-36, column 8.

Claims 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20 list all the corresponding limitations of claims 1-4 and 6, but in apparatus form rather than in method form. The reasons for the rejections of claims 1-4 and 6 apply to claims 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20, and therefore, the claims 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20 are rejected for the same reasons.

Conclusion

4.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this
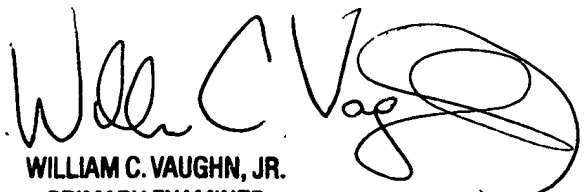
final action.

5.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Ji-Yong D. Chung whose telephone number is (571) 272-7988.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ji-Yong D. Chung
Patent Examiner
Art Unit: 2143

WILLIAM C. VAUGHN, JR.
PRIMARY EXAMINER

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